FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ASSEMBLY BODIES MEET; HOXHA ATTENDS OPENING

Commissions Meet

AU231635 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly for Planning and Budgeting met under its chairman, Luan Muhameti. The commission discussed the bills for the 1984 state plan for the development of the economy and culture and the 1984 budget. The meeting was also attended by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Comrade Harilla Papjorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Comrade Qirjako Mihali, minister of finance, reported on the fulfillment of the 1984 state plan and budget.

They pointed out that under the leadership of the AWP, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the working masses have achieved a series of victories in all fields of life -- political, economic, and cultural -- as well as in strengthening the country's defense potential. Compared with the 1983 results, the 1984 tasks to increase social production, the national income, and those for the various branches of material production and for the cultural and social sectors are expected to rise at a higher rate. Increases are also envisaged in the volume of investments and construction, transportation, and various services. Consequently, the material and cultural well-being of the people will grow.

Taking into consideration the tasks of the 1984 draft plan and budget, and the observations made by other commissions of the People's Assembly, the deputies asked a number of questions and exchanged opinions on the main directions on which the attention and solicitude of the state and economic organs must be concentrated for the fulfillment of the 1984 plan and budget. They devoted particular attention to the measures adopted for the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress to further improve the scientific organization and management of the economy. Working out the important tasks set by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Enver's teachings, the deputies placed particular stress on the greater solicitude needed to ensure the fulfillment of the plan in all its economic and financial indexes, in the struggle against manifestations of globalism [fulfilling plan in general, but not necessarily in all its indexes], further strengthening the regimen of thrift, and better disseminating revolutionary initiatives and actions.

The commission also dealt with the tasks set by the party to place science and technology more broadly in the service of the fulfillment of the plan, the introduction of new production technologies, the further increase of productivity, the constant elevation of the effectiveness of production and investments by discovering new reserves, and so forth. The commission also determined its own tasks in connection with the examination and approval of the 1984 plan and budget. It also approved its own report to the 4th Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly.

The Commission for the Judiciary of the People's Assembly, meeting under its chairman, Comrade Enver Halili, examined the bills to be presented to the People's Assembly for approval and, also considering the observations made by the other commissions, it prepared the relevant materials for the session of the People's Assembly. The commission analyzed its work in 1983 and approved its working program in 1984.

Hoxha Attends Opening

AU261759 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] The 4th Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings this afternoon at 1700.

The deputies and those invited welcomed with applause the entry into the hall of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of our party and people; Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Llambi Gegprifti, Girjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava; and members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The session was opened by Comrade Pali Miska, People's Assembly chairman. For the proceedings of this session he proposed the following agenda:

-- The report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan and Budget and the Draft Plan for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture and Draft State Budget for 1984;

-- Draft Law for the State Plan on the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1984;

-- Draft Law on the State Budget for 1984;

-- Draft Law on solving the requirements of the complaints, observations, and proposals of citizens;

-- Decrees of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

After approving the agenda the proceedings moved on to the first point on the agenda, the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan and Budget and the Draft Plan for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture and Draft State Budget for 1984. The report on behalf of the Council of Ministers was presented by Deputy Girjako Mihali, minister of finance. Afterwards the report on behalf of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly for Planning and Budgeting was presented by the deputy chairman of this commission, Stefan Papagjoni.

The Assembly continues its proceedings.

PAPER CRITICIZES SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD241112 Tirana ATA in English 0942 GMT 24 Dec 83

["The Burden of Strengthening the Soviet Military Potential" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 24 (ATA) -- Under the pretext that the U.S. has upset the so-called military balance, Moscow, just like the USA, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes, has undertaken concrete actions to strengthen the military presence in the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, Andropov, Kulikov, Gromyko, Gribkov and other Soviet military and non-military top officials have made a number of statements lately. It comes out from them that in some countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union will station new missiles. It strengthens (?its) garrisons in the Warsaw Treaty member countries. According to the Soviet Marshal Petrov, it is not only about the missiles, but for conventional weapons too.

This is only one of the stages of the war preparations of the Soviet social-imperialists. After stressing that recently the Soviets have increased the number of the militarymen, arms, the number of deployed units, objects, highways etc., in these countries, the newspaper BASHKIMI reiterates that in fact the Soviet Union has occupied them.

On the other hand, the social-imperialists seek from these countries to increase their expenditure to maintain the occupation armies, for the military objects, to train the local armies as "cannon fodder," so that they fight for the expansionist interests of the Kremlin chieftains. All these are another burden on the back of these countries. They will further lower the standard of living.

The newspaper writes in conclusion that the Soviet occupation armies are maintained and strengthened to safeguard the neocolonialist interests of Moscow, to preserve its military, political, economic positions. The occupiers have never defended the working masses of the occupied countries, they have never defended their interests. So do the Soviet social-imperialists who have set folded arms and dictate their will on the countries controlled by them militarily, politically and economically.

SPANISH MARXIST-LENINISTS MEET CAMI, OTHERS

AU241958 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain Marxist-Leninist led by Raoul Marco, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation was received at AWP Central Committee headquarters, where they held talks on questions of mutual interest with Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member; and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

The talks were held in the spirit of friendly discussions and internationalist friendship characterizing relations between the AWP and the Communist Party of Spain Marxist-Leninist. The delegation also visited Berat District during its stay.

SHORT BREAK IN ELECTRICITY EXPORTS TO SFRY ENDS

AU231936 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] ATA was informed by the Ministry of Energy that following a short break, dictated by a shortage of water in the reservoirs of the hydroelectric power plants as a result of the extraordinary drought that has prevailed during the past 2 years, electricity exports to Yugoslavia have been resumed on a large scale in accordance with the agreements between the two countries.

PARTY PAPER STRESSES ABSENCE OF INFLATION

AU231926 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Dec 83 p 3

[Bardhyl Minxhozi article: "An Economy That Knows No Inflation"]

[Excerpts] Liberation found Albania with one of the highest inflation rates in Europe. The volume of money thrown into circulation during the fascist occupation was about 32 times higher than in June 1938. At the same point in time this index was many times smaller in various countries (about 2.6 times smaller in England, 4.7 times in France, 5.6 times smaller in Germany, and so forth). Nearly 4 decades have elapsed since then, and the manifestations and records of this kind are to be found only outside our borders (200 percent in Brazil, 140 percent in Israel, and 37 percent in Yugoslavia. In the United States and the West European countries inflation in recent years has fluctuated from 7 to 17 percent, and so forth). Whereas our socialist economy has never known inflation.

Inflation is not merely a monetary manifestation.

It is above all a manifestation of a profound economic, political, and social substance based on the antagonistic contradictions inherent in the capitalist mode of production. The superiority of our economic system from this angle also lies in the superiority of socialist production relations over capitalist ones. The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and social ownership of the means of production, and the party's and Comrade Enver's correct and farsighted policy have created the prerequisities for the rapid, harmonious, and stable development of our economy. Suffice it to mention that in 1980, compared with 1950, overall social production increased at an average annual rate of 7-8 percent, that is, approximately 3 times higher than the population growth rate. Monetary circulation and our currency also reflect this overall development, with all its features. The planning of monetary circulation, the fruitful utilization of the national incomes, the establishment of correct proportions between accumulation and consumption, between the incomes of the population and the circulation of retail commodities, the consistent implementation of a correct price policy, and so forth, rule out any manifestation of inflation in our socialist economy.

The stability of our currency and of our monetary circulation is also closely tied up with the budget stability of our socialist state. It has never experienced deficits, because it is based on the stability and the rapid development of our economy. The opposite is the case concerning the budgets of the bourgeois and revisionist states, which are characterized by chronic deficits.

From 1970 through 1980, the cost of living has risen in all capitalist and revisionist countries. In Albania the population has benefited by about 4 billion leks from reductions in the price of various consumer commodities and service charges alone, not to mention other indicators of increased well-being. All this happens in our country because price levels are fixed in a centralized and planned way, which does not permit the free play of prices. In addition, the periodical price reductions and the stability of prices are an indication of the constant increase in the purchasing power of the currency and the stability of our monetary circulation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DASCALESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Holds Talks With Filipov

AU232027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 21/12/83 -- Official talks took place in Sofia between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania; and Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The talks were attended, for Romania, by Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission of Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration; Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power; Ion Catrinescu, minister of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; by other officials.

For Bulgaria, participating were Andrey Lukanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Government Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration; Nikola Todoriev, minister of power engineering; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

During the talks it was stressed that the frequent summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the personal links of profound esteem, respect and close friendship between the two leaders, the talks conducted and understandings reached, as well as the documents signed were decisive factors for the ever upward course of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed on the fact that Romania and Bulgaria had a permanent and active political dialogue, numerous contacts on a party and state line, a fruitful collaboration which contributed to the amplification and strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two friendly neighboring peoples. Both parties expressed the will that the political dialogue and contacts be furthered and extended in all domains of mutual interest, in the constructive and dynamic spirit impressed by the leaders of the two parties and states.

During the talks, mutual information was made at length about the preoccupations and tasks of the two Communist Parties for the carrying through of the vast programmes of socialist construction in the respective countries.

Then, a detailed analysis was made of the stage of carrying through the decisions endorsed during Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings and the ways and possibilities were examined of extending the bilateral relations especially commercial and economic collaboration and cooperation. It was assessed that the two countries' economic potential allowed for the further amplification of the mutual goods exchanges. On that basis, it was agreed that the volume of commerical exchanges in 1984 should top this year's one. Examined were also questions regarding the economic objectives under construction or which are to be built by joint efforts. It was stressed that the high level attained in the two countries' industrial development offered new possibilities for a still more powerful upsurge in this essential domain of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration. Concrete actions, ways and modalities were analyzed for the further development of the collaboration and cooperation in chemistry and metallurgy, electronic computation technique, equipment for food industry, agriculture and other domains. The two premiers agreed on the need for the share of the exchanges of products turned out by cooperation in production to reach at least 50 per cent of the total volume of bilateral trade by 1986-1990. Appreciated was also the way in which collaboration proceeded in science, education, culture, the arts, health protection, sports and tourism, mass media as well as other domains of mutual interest.

During the working dialogue conducted in an overt, constructive spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, the two countries' prime ministers exchanged views on current issues of international life.

In their addresses made at the conclusion of the talks, the two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks conducted, considering that they would give a new impetus to the further development of the multilateral Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration. It was considered that the fruitful dialogue occasioned by the visit contributed to a better capitalization of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies, opening up new horizons to the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in the interests of the two friendly peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Constantin Dascalescu invited Grisha Filipov to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov signed a protocol on expanding the economic collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria. The same afternoon, the official departure ceremony of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu from the Bulgarian capital took place. The visit continues in Ruse town.

Exchanges Toasts With Filipov

AU231032 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Report on Toasts by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Constantin Dascalescu, Romania's premier, at official dinner in Sofia on 22 December]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 23 (BTA) -- The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, expressed his conviction that the further strengthening of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and their unity in action on the international scene stand a decisive factor in preserving their socialist gains, in defending peace in the world. In his toast speech at last night's official dinner he gave for the first minister of the Romanian Government, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, the leader of the Bulgarian Government stressed that Bulgaria's successes in the socialist building of the country are the result of the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

"The successful and stable development of our economy is closely associated with our cooperation with the Soviet Union, with our participation in the socialist economic integration," said Mr Grisha Filipov.

Pointing to the peaceful policy conducted by the countries of the socialist community, he said: "If the world today is set face to face with a grave menace, this is because of the policy of aggression and confrontation practised by the United States and their allies, because of the strivings of the aggressive imperialist forces to disrupt the military-strategic balance in Europe and in the world, and to achieve military superiority".

The leader of the Bulgarian Government pointed out that the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles already in progress in a number of West European states, will basically change the situation in Europe. The military threat against the socialist countries has sharply increased.

"That is why we regard the measures contained in the declaration of Mr Yuriy Andropov of November 24, 1983, as well timed and fully justified. They completely correspond to the interests of peace in Europe and to the security of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty," he said. Mr Grisha Filipov pointed to the active, consistent and constructive policy of Bulgaria on the Balkans aimed at promotion of goodneighbourly relations between the Balkan countries, at conversion of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

In his toast speech, Mr Constantin Dascalescu pointed out that in recent years Bulgaro-Romanian links have been standing a genuine example of fruitful cooperation between two neighborly socialist countries.

"We are firmly convinced" he said, "that while earnestly promoting the links of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, we are actually serving the interests of our peoples as well as the interests of socialism, peace and security, the interests of cooperation and the progress in the world."

Dwelling on the dangerous development of the international situation, Mr Constantin Dascalescu said that Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu attach great significance to the permanent strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries and in the first place with the neighbouring states, with the CMEA member-countries, with all countries building her relations of friendship and cooperation with the developing countries, with all states in the world, regardless of social systems.

In her international relations Romania has always adhered and continues to adhere to the principles of complete equality, independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and renunciation of force and the threat of force, and to the right of every nation to freely choose its own way of socio-economic development, he said.

Regarding that peace stands the most essential problem of the world today, Mr Dascalescu went on, Romania stands firmly in favour of the termination of the arms race and in favour of adopting a policy of disarmament, in the first place of nuclear disarmament, stands for the strengthening of security in Europe and the world, for the settlement of all inter-state questions peacefully, through negotiations alone.

Stressing the particular significance which Romania attaches to the European questions, he said that she firmly stands for the discontinuation of the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles on the continent, and for reducing and destroying the existing.

The leader of the Romanian Government pointed to the major significance it is attaching to the development of bilateral and ultilateral cooperation in the Balkans as an integral part of the process of building the real security of Europe.

Romania is maintaining good relations with all Balkan states and is making efforts at the conversion of the region into a zone of peace, understanding, goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation, a zone free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases. In that relation we stand in favour of the preparation for convening summit of the Balkan states, said Mr Dascalescu.

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU231621 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The concluding talks between Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, were held in Sofia. During the cordial and friendly talks, satisfaction was expressed with the constructive and business-like spirit of the meetings and with the positive results achieved during the official talks.

The official talks between the two government leaders ended with the signing of a protocol.

This document provides for the two countries' search for the most appropriate and most effective ways of deepening bilateral cooperation, mostly in key branches of the economy -- in power supply, machine building, electronics, electric engineering, chemical industry, and metallurgy. Comrade Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and deputy ministers attended the signing ceremony.

Later, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, left Sofia for Ruse. He was seen off by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and deputy ministers.

Visits Combine, Returns Home

AU241626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] During the last day of his visit to Bulgaria, the leader of the Romanian Government, Constantin Dascalescu, together with Comrade Grisha Filipov, visited the heavy-machine building combine near Ruse, which has close ties with a similar plant in Giurgiu. The two government leaders, accompanied by Andrey Lukanov and others, inspected the basic sectors of the combine. Possibilities for a more intensive dialogue between the Ruse and Giurgiu enterprises in this sphere were established.

Later Comrades Grisha Filipov and Constantin Dascalescu visited the Soviet-Russian agroindustrial complex in Slivo Pole.

At a meeting with the municipal people's council in Ruse, the guests were acquainted with the socioeconomic achievements of the city.

In the afternoon, Constantin Dascalescu left for home. At the Friendship Bridge he was seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, ministers, and by leaders of Ruse Okrug.

Joint Communique Issued

AU241634 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 24 Dec 83

["Visit" -- BTA headline: report on communique on the visit of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, to Bulgaria 22-24 December]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 24 (BTA) -- The traditional Bulgaro-Romanian relations are following an ascending line of development on a stable basis -- this was found by the leaders of the two countries' governments -- Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Constantin Dascalescu.

In the communique on the official and friendly visit of the first minister of Romania's Government, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, to Bulgaria, on December 22-24, it is stressed that the talks proceeded in the spirit of complete understanding, trust and mutual respect.

Both parties stress the great importance the meetings held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu have for the dynamic development of cooperation between the BCP and the Romanian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Romania in the political, economic, techno-scientific, cultural and other spheres.

There was made a thorough review of the state of and the possibilities for the further economic and techno-scientific development of cooperation, trade, specialization and cooperation in production.

Giving an account of the experience accumulated in bilateral cooperation, of their economic and techno-scientific potential, both countries stress the necessity of wider applying the new efficient forms of cooperation so that a stable and lasting increase in the two countries' trade be ensured.

The respective ministries and economic organizations were assigned with the task of signing in the nearest future new agreements on specialization and joint production in the sphere of the computing equipment, in the manufacture of tractors and farm machines, diesel engines for ships, as well as to update the agreements on the transport machine building, the machinery and equipment for the food and tobacco industry.

An analysis was made of the work for setting up projects with both countries' joint efforts. Romania's and Bulgaria's respective branch organizations were assigned with the task of continuing the work carried out on these projects in terms which will be coordinated. Possibilities and ways for the development of cooperation in new spheres of mutual interest will be looked for.

The central planning bodies were assigned with the task to accelerate their work on the coordination of the plans by reaching in due time agreements on the structure and volume of trade for the 1986-1990 period.

The efforts for the development of cooperation in utilizing some resources in the border region are intended to be continued.

Both parties confirm their interest in joint activities in third countries.

There was underlined the necessity of ever closer linking the techno-scientific activity with the specialization and joint production on the basis of advanced technologies.

The leaders of the two countries' governments once again confirmed Bulgaria's and Romania's determination to continue to contribute in the future to the development of cooperation within the frameworks of CMEA for the fulfillment of the complex programme and the long-term oriented cooperation programmes. During the talks, at which questions related to bilateral and especially economic relations were the main topics, there were exchanged also views on some topical international matters.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Constantin Dascalescu signed a protocol containing concrete measures for the development of trade, of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specialization and joint production in the different spheres. During the visit a 1984 trade and payments protocol, providing for the further increase in trade, was signed.

In conclusion, the communique expresses the two leaders' satisfaction with the results achieved which will contribute to the further extending and deepening of the friendship and all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, between the two peoples.

ANTONOV'S ITALIAN DEFENSE COUNSEL ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU241629 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA) -- Professor Guiseppe Consolo, one of the two counsels for the defense of the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, arrived yesterday to Sofia.

He met Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, director general of the Bulgarian "Balkan" civil airlines and the consultant for Antonov's defense, Lawyer Aleksandur Dospevski. Prof Guiseppe Consolo reported on Sergey Antonov's state of health.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 18-24 DECEMBER

AU242005 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 18 and 24 December, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the 85th birthday of writer Dimitur Talev (1830 GMT 19 December).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Vasil Tsanov, BCT Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Botevgrad in connection with the 90th anniversary of the local party organization (1600 GMT 22 December).

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration in Vratsa on the 90th anniversary of the local party organization (1830 GMT 22 December).

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a plenum in Sofia devoted to successes of machine building workers (1000 GMT 23 December).

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the funeral ceremony in Sofia of deceased writer Pavel Vezhinov (1000 GMT 24 December).

CC MEMBER GEORGI STANKOV DIES 25 DECEMBER

AU262052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Georgi Stankov, BCP Central Committee member and secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee, died on 25 December. He was an active fighter in the struggle against fascism and capitalism. On this occasion the BCP Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism have issued an obituary, which says that with Georgi Stankov's death our party and people have lost one of their loyal and selfless sons, who devoted his entire life to the triumph of communist ideals.

WEEKLY ATTACKS EUROCOMMUNISM, PCE, CARRILLO

AU231238 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 49 of 7 December 1983 on pages 1,8, and 9, and the No 50 of 14 December on pages 8-9 carries two installments -- 2,200 and 1,900 words respectively -- of an article by Karel Horak headlined "What Sort of Internationalism."

The first installment is devoted to the importance of internationalist principles in the work of a proletarian party and in the struggle of the workers class.

In the second installment, Horak describes the tactics by which, he says, the enemies of socialism and communism and the Western information media are attempting to destroy the unity of the socialist community and the international communist movement.

Horak says in part that anticommunist centers have been trying by means of various maneuvers and propaganda pressure on public opinion to make the communist parties abandon Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and thus change their character, and to transform revolutionary parties into reformist parties. However, the attacks and pressures undertaken by bourgeois ideology in this respect on communist parties are too transparent and have little effect, he argues. The representatives of bourgeois ideology are therefore "grabbing any opportunity to substantiate th[illegible] 'objective' arguments the theories manufactured in their own workshops. To this end [illegible] are, in particular, making use of the views of various renegades, turncoats, revisionists and especially some officials of West European (but also other) communist parties, who also assert that it is necessary to jealously defend the sovereignty and independence of each communist party and that the interpretation of proletarian internationalism hitherto has outlived its usefulness, that it is too narrow, that the current stage of development requires a new internationalism."

Apart from "renegades and revisionists," such as Fischer, Garaudy, Ellenstein, Pelikan, Mlynar "and many others, the most active are the representatives of the so-called Eurocommunism," among them also S. Carrillo, the former general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] "who more than once has sharply opposed the principles of proletarian internationalism. It was precisely under his leadership that the PCE renounced Leninism at its ninth congress in 1978," Horak says.

"It is well known where this Carrillo revisionist policy of rejecting the principles of internationalism led the PCE. In 1982, when the PCE lost almost 1 million votes in the elections and when only 4 deputies were elected to parliament (which was 19 fewer than in the preceding elections), the Austrian communist newspaper wrote: 'It was precisely he (Carrillo) who led the Spanish Communists to total bankruptcy... Carrillo wanted to rid the party of true communists and at PCE meetings he advocated more or less only such demands as could be heard at gatherings of Social Democrats. Carrillo's "Eurocommunism" was a gross violation of internationalism, it was an unbridled attack on the Soviet Union. And that for one and only one reason: to gain the recognition of the Spanish bourgeoisie...' The bourgeois LE FIGARO also commented -- not without a degree of satisfaction -- on the developement in the PCE thus: 'With 7 years, the number of its members dropped from 240,000 to 40,000. Its trade unions -- the Workers Council -- are divided in their views...' Felipe Gonzales, the chairman of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (social democratic), has expressed very accurately the situation into which the assertion of the so-called Eurocommunist policy led the PCE: 'Carrillo succeeded in doing what Franco did not manage to do in 40 years: undermining [rozvratit] the PCE,'" Horak concludes the second installment.

ACTIVITIES OF FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR CENSURED

AU2311128 Prague TRIBUNA No 50 in Czech 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Josef Skutecsky article: "Interpretation of History -- American Style"]

[Text] It has become fashionable for representatives of the Reagan administration, including the U.S. President himself, to try to analyze modern history. Are they merely out to keep alive their usual antisocialist and anti-Soviet sallies, or is there a manifestation of some sort of a new trend, as in pop music? Hard to say. The fact remains that the nations of Europe and the socialist countries in particular are being lectured by leading North American politicians on their own history, its meaning, the errors and mistakes they have committed, and on what they should beware of in the future. President Reagan, for example, made an "attempt" at evaluating the role of the communist movement in the present-day world. Although for more than 100 years the ideology of scientific communism has been a tangible and quite obvious material force setting hundreds of millions of people into progressive social motion, and although this ideology now exerts influence on more than one-third of the world, which is at various stages of socialist development, Reagan describes this real social phenomenon as a "historical error." And, what is more, acting as a modern crusader, he wants to set this "error of history" right. First and foremost, he wants to destroy the cradle in which this new world began to grow -- the Soviet Union.

How are we to react to such views? Should we pass them off as mere braggadocio or as outpourings of a sick mind? Or should we just say that Reagan has not yet grown accustomed to his new role and confuses the presidential office with the screen? I have also come across a view, and I am convinced that it is not isolated, which argued: "What do you expect of a cowboy from stories about the wild West?"

Were it really so, we would really be able to describe such words as products of feebleminddedness and pass them off with a wave of the hand. But there are people who helped Reagan into the saddle, gave him clear-cut tasks, and -- to enable them to be fulfilled -- furnished him with powers for which, as a result of the U.S. political system, he could be envied by many a feudal monarch. Besides, this "cowboy" does not have his finger on the trigger of a 45 caliber Colt but on the trigger of sophisticated missile systems equipped with nuclear warheads.

The speeches of Reagan's closest collaborators demonstrate that these statements are neither a coincidence nor merely individual opinions, no matter how highly placed this individual happens to be, but a concrete expression of the political strategy of the entire Reagan administration.

U.S. Vice President George Bush recently visited some European countries and, as is customary on such occasions, made speeches. However, it cannot be said that his hosts derived any great joy from these speeches. Particularly in the Republic of Austria, in view of its neutrality and geographical position in Europe, Mr Bush excelled in this respect. While Reagan's view of communism and its history is, so to speak, a global one, G. Bush made a transition from the general to the concrete and began to award marks to individual socialist countries in Europe.

And because, as the saying goes, lucky things come in threes, let us mention another gentleman from Reagan's company -- Jack Matlock, former U.S. ambassador to Prague. This gentlemen, sporting a convivial smile more reminiscent of a door-to-door salesman than that of a diplomat, became so indispensible for Reagan after he fulfilled his tasks in Czechoslovakia that he was called back to Washington and appointed special adviser for national security affairs.

Thus far this is a purely North American affair. However, we are interested in a different matter. Jack Matlock very soon [after his return to Washington] made a public appearance as an "expert" on Czechoslovakia and its history. On the occasion of our national day, 28 October, there was a ceremony in the Congress building in Washington, organized by a number of associations, all of which had the word "Czechoslovak" in their names. Jack Matlock was the main speaker. Those who listened to him without ever having visited Socialist Czechoslovakia were bound to shake with terror. It goes without saying that he did not forget to pay tribute to all those taking part in radio transmissions to Czechoslovakia and to other institutions paid for their subversive activities.

It would no doubt be futile to comment on Jack Matlock's views. They merely confirm the familiar and constantly repeated stereotype of speeches made by Western "friends" of Czechoslovakia. Allow me only one observation to give a finishing touch to the picture of his character. One of his favorite occupations as ambassador was to pay frequent visits to the graves and memorials of American soldiers on our territory. His zeal in this respect surpassed that of his predecessors. Naturally, he made speeches on such occasions. There not only was no one to obstruct him in any way in this "missionary" activity but, also, none of our citizens was prevented from taking part in them -- regardless of whether they were children or adults and regardless of the motives for their coming, whether it was sheer curiosity, politeness, or other reasons.

Incidentally, the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe always carried detailed reports about these meetings, their nature, and their course. How does this tally with [Matlock's claims about] the lack of freedom and oppression in Czechoslovakia?

Of course, Matlock, Bush, Reagan, and others have their own notions of freedom, democracy, and human rights. It would be illogical if they did not. A system that is ruled by millionaires must differ in its essence from a system at the head of which are representatives of workers, farmers, and the working intelligentsia. The class-divided world is marked by divergent class-based views on the fundamental human values. We know this and we act accordingly. The aforementioned gentlemen, however, refuse to acknowledge this fact and if they do acknowledge it, then only as an "error of history" that must be set right.

The same thing has happened before, in the not-too-distant past. The lamentable end of the anti-Soviet crusaders of those times is still vividly remembered. This, too, is part of contemporary history, albeit the American "experts" on history would like to forget it. Our working people have not forgotten, however. They have drawn a lesson from Munich, they know where their friends are, on whom they can rely, and with whom they are forever tied by indestructible bonds. It is surely not Reagan, Bush, and Matlock. Sorry, gentlemen.

And, should you want to reverse the historical development of communism, we only remind you that Czechoslovakia is no Grenada and that the community of the socialist countries is not, and will never be, a sphere of U.S. vital interests!

NATIONAL COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON TASKS

LD2110332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] At its 11th session today, the Czech National Council adopted a unanimous resolution on the report of the Czech Government on securing the tasks arising from the 6th CPCZ Central Committee session and from the 4th meeting of the Czech National Council. The document notes that national committees are beginning to apply their new jurisdictions and coordination functions.

The work of elected bodies and actives is deepening, cooperation with the bodies and organizations of the National Front and their managerial and organizational activity are improving. The resolution sets all committees of the Czech National Council the task of paying attention to the activity of national committees in securing comprehensive economic and social advancement of their territory and application of the increased jurisdiction of elected bodies of national committees and of the rights and duties of its deputies, which have been widened. The resolution sets deputies of the Czech National Council the task of helping actively and with initiative in fulfilling the tasks which ensure the comprehensive progress of relevant territorial areas and satisfying the justified needs of citizens.

PARTY OFFICIAL ON 1984 AGRICULTURAL TASKS

AU2111443 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 December carries on page 3 a 3,000-word article by Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head, entitled "On the Urgent Tasks in Agriculture." After stating that the tasks in intensifying agricultural production and tightening energy and material consumption are being successfully fulfilled, Varga notes that changes in agricultural production and its structure are leading to an increasing consolidation and internal stability of agricultural enterprises; this is proved by increased gross agricultural production, he says, which will have increased on the average 7.4 percent in 1982-83, and marketable production for the state funds, by 8.7 percent. In 1983 agricultural production is expected to amount to Kcs108 billion; which is 2.3 billion more than in 1982 and roughly 1.7 percent more than planned, Varga continues; this year 11 million tons of grain have been harvested, with yields amounting to more than 4.3 tons per hectare.

Varga then notes that adverse weather conditions primarily affected the "production of barleys and corn for grain, as well as of silage crops, sugar beets, potatoes, intermediary fodder crops, and certain kinds of fruit and vegetables," so that "plant production will be roughly 2 percent lower than envisaged by this year's plan."

"After the temporary stagnation in animal production last year, which was caused by an insufficient fodder base from the preceding year," Varga continues, "the dynamics was soon restored and the intensity of animal production enhanced." The animal production plan should, he says, be overfulfilled this year 106.7 percent, and marketable production for the state funds 106.3 percent.

Varga notes the increased milk yields and the "successful task fulfillment in the procurement of animal produce, as well as its better utilization and valorization by the food industry," which has stabilized the basic foodstuffs market, and the "on the whole" satisfactory meat deliveries to the market.

Among the main tasks in 1984, Varga mentions the "achievement of self-sufficiency in grain production, increased general self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, and a more rapid development of plant production so as to achieve harmony between plant and animal production." Compared with this year, he says, the 1984 plan counts on "increasing gross plant production 3.2 percent, and marketable production 1.5 percent." The task of producing 11 million tons of grain Varga calls "unambiguously realistic and feasible." "Fodder production in terms of hay is to increase more than 11 percent," with emphasis on perennial fodder crops, silage corn, intermediate crops, and grass crops.

Varga states that production is to be "considerably increased" in "sugar beets, potatoes, hops, and certain kinds of vegetables," and he stresses the need to utilize every bit of land for this; this year, he adds, "tens of thousands of hectares of sowing acreage remained untilled."

Varga urges that this acreage be used for large-scale production, or placed at the disposal of small producers for their own use and for deliveries to the market.

In animal production, Varga continues, the main task next year will be "to maintain the stability of the food market" and to improve it with certain animal produce, particularly dairy produce. "The consumption of meat and meat products in 1984 will amount to 80.4 kg per person. The sales of milk and dairy produce will increase 4.3 percent, compared with the present level; 2.9 percent of this amount will be accounted for by cheese, and 3.2 percent by eggs," Varga states.

This, Varga points out ,will make it necessary to "maintain the achieved production level in cattle breeding, and to direct production in other sectors in harmony with planned needs and possibilities." The procurement of animals for slaughter is planned to amount to almost 1.5 million tons, whereby the percentage of cattle for slaughter is to increase and that of pigs and poultry slightly decrease, the author says.

He then stresses the need to make consistent use of all fodder resources, which will also include shifting fodder to districts with small fodder resources, and to tighten the regime in the use of concentrated feed in all agricultural enterprises.

After stressing the importance of consistently regulating the numbers of animals, particularly of pigs and poultry, and of quickly limiting and even discontinuing noneffective and excessively fodder-consuming breeding facilities in harmony with available grain fodder, Varga again stresses the need to expediently handle bulk fodder and to improve fodder technology.

He then notes the need to stabilize the food market and further improve the structure of deliveries to it, and says that the production plan envisages a 0.7-percent growth of gross production and a 2.8-percent increase of deliveries to market funds. Agricultural food production, he states, must use more efficient methods, while reducing costs and making the best use of all resources at their disposal, particularly in industrial fertilizers and fuels. Compared with 1983, next year's deliveries of industrial fertilizers will be reduced roughly 4 percent, Varga states, while retaining this year's level in nitrogen substances; the deliveries of diesel oil will be reduced 8 percent, compared with 1983.

The volume of construction work, Varga continues, will be increased 12 percent over and above the level of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; deliveries of machinery and equipment will increase more than 20 percent; and investments in the food industry 14.4 percent. New sugar refineries, malt plants, and facilities for processing milk, poultry, meat and meat products, malt and beef will be built, Varga continues, and freezing facilities will be expanded by 44,000 cubic meters.

After stressing the need to improve the standards of management work throughout the agricultural-food complex, and of enhancing the comprehensive and consistent implementation of the improved system of planned management, Varga deals with the need to improve planning standards, agricultural services, intra-enterprise management, and the organization of work, and to strengthen cost-accounting principles.

Varga concludes by underscoring the responsibilities and tasks of party bodies and organizations in ensuring the 1984 plan through political-organizational and ideological-educational work, by being more resolute and consistent in resolving problems in production, and by taking appropriate measures for realizing next year's tasks.

SCHUERER MEETS USSR GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU231309 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Lev Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is in the GDR for several days of economic discussions.

In the friendly talk the tasks and possibilities for further purposeful and dynamic development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in accordance with the agreements this year between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, were discussed.

Gerhard Schuerer and Lev Voronin stressed the need to make even better use of the advantages of the socialist planned economy by coordinating economic policy more closely in order to achieve high national economic efficiency and strengthen economic power to the advantage of the peoples of both countries. In this connection measures to implement the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period were discussed. It is agreed that this process is directed at even better utilizing the possibilities of socialist economic integration through further deepening the stable and mutually advantageous relations through 1990 and beyond that. There was an exchange of views on the steps to improve leadership, planning, and economic cost accounting in both countries. Here, experiences in achieving a highly economical use of material and energy and in improving the expenditure-result ratio were discussed.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordial, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual agreement.

HONECKER GREATS PCE OFFICIALS ON REELECTION

AU231050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent cordial congratulations to Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, [PCE] and Gerardo Iglesias, PCE general secretary on the occasion of their reelection.

"On your relection as PCE chairman," Erich Honecker writes to Dolores Ibarruri, "I convey the best congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf."

Erich Honecker sent a telegram to the same effect to Gerardo Iglesias.

AUTHORITIES HARASS EXIT PERMIT APPLICANTS

DW231242 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by F. Diedericha: "Pressure on Exit Applicants Intensified"]

[Excerpt] Berlin -- The "GDR" has increased its efforts to harass Germans not conforming to socialist norms by means of "control measures decreed by the state," as it is expressed, and by an increasing number of convictions. According to reliable information received by DIE WELT from circles of the "GDR's" civil rights movement in Jena, more than 1,000 Germans, most of whom wish to leave the country, are being held in East German prisions for violating Article 48 of the control measures laid down in the "GDR's" penal code.

This trend has been confirmed by the Berlin "13 August Working Group" in its latest report. It reports on the sharp increase in the number of convictions of Germans who have lodged protests with the authorities regarding their applications to emigrate, written letters of protest, and thereupon were sentenced to detention terms of between 6 months and 2 years for "impairment of state or social activities" as per Article 214 of the "GDR" penal code.

According to reports of political prisoners released from "GDR" imprisonment, presently more than 90 men and women are being held in strict solitary confinement in the "GDR" prison of Untermassfeld (Erfurt Bezirk) alone. Their refusal to obey the "control measures" decreed by the SED regime was punished with jail sentences of up to 2 years.

According to observations made by the "GDR" civil rights movement, total state surveillance is usually imposed when a person files an exist permit application or when he refuses to work following the rejection of an exit permit application. He is then sentenced by a "GDR" kreis or bezirk court.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER TOAST TO BERLINGUER

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 14 December on page 3 carries the toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the dinner for Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], at the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on 13 December. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the East Berlin ADN International Service version published in the 14 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E ?, revealing the following variations:

Page E 2, after paragraph four, paragraph five, line one make read:

"Dear Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, dear comrades:

"With great pleasure..." (supplying introductory paragraph)

Page E 3, after the last paragraph, insert the following additional paragraphs:

"Dear Comrades, I raise my glass to the well-being of the general secretary of the PCI, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, the well-being of Italian comrades present here;

"To the further cooperation of the SED and the PCI." (supplying additional paragraphs)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE -- A working protocol on further cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique was signed in Maputo. The agreement is valid for the next 2 years. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

FRENCH TRADE UNIONISTS -- On 14 December Harry Tisch, FDGB National Executive Committee chairman, received Lydia Brovelli, secretary of the General Trade Union Association of France (CGT), for a talk in Berlin. In the talk Tisch reported on the initiatives of the working peoples of the GDR and stressed that the GDR trade unions regard it as their supreme concern in view of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe to do everything to secure peace in the world. Lydia Brovelli reported on the actions of the CGT for improving the working and living conditions of the working people of her country and on the work of the organization for supporting the struggle for peace and detente. The French trade union delegation is staying in the GDR for a study visit of several days at the invitation of the FDGB. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 21 DEC

LD2Z0011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] At its session today the Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report on the session in Budapest of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, and entrusted the Economic Committee with attending to the implementation of the resolutions.

Apart from this the government listened to the report of the justice minister on the implementation of the legislation program. More decrees and directions are issued than are justified; for this reason, further measures must be taken to reduce over regulation, the Council of Ministers established. On the basis of the report of Imre Markoja, the body established that in the last 3 years, significant new provisions of law that have contributed to the development of state life and to the modernization of administration have been created.

The government discussed the experiences of the implementation of the national medium-range research and development plan, and it adopted the stance that there is no need for substantial modification. Technical development has speeded up in several spheres, primarily in energetics and computer technology, but the same cannot be said of several branches of the machine industry.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report of the president of the Central People's Control Committee on the situation of physical education and mass sports. The most important establishment, regular physical exercise, still has not become general, and in connection with this the population's general health condition has not been improved. A characteristic statistic is that scarcely 5 percent of the money devoted to sports serves mass sports. The government draws to the attention of the competent state organs that they should provide aid for expanding sporting opportunities in schools, workplaces, and residential areas.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 22 DEC

LD2Z1023 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] A National Assembly session has opened in Budapest. The winter session of the Hungarian parliament will discuss bills related to modifying the Constitution, election of National Assembly deputies and council members, and next year's budget.

Antimissile Proposal Endorsed

LD2323Z1 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1719 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] At today's National Assembly session, the chairman of the National Assembly Antal Apro turned to the deputies with an announcement and a proposal. He proposed that the National Assembly should take a stance against the European deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The chairman of the National Assembly pointed out those efforts that have been made by the Soviet Union in the interest of agreement. This November in Sofia the Warsaw Pact states formulated a statement calling on European legislative bodies to help the cause of European nuclear disarmament. On 29 November the Hungarian Government stated that those are responsible for the established situation who had made the agreement impossible. Antal Apro continued, saying:

[Begin Apro recording] Tuesday evening, in front of the parliament building, representatives of the Youth League and the peace movement, in the presence of tens of thousands of our countrymen, handed over to me an appeal released by the Communist Youth League [CYL] and the National Peace Council which has been signed by more than 2.5 million Hungarian citizens. The appeal has been distributed among my colleague deputies. The signatures express the protest of millions of Hungarians against the deployment of the American missiles and also the wish that NATO will make possible the continuation of talks by the restitution of the situation before deployment. All this confirms our belief that the Hungarian people support a policy that serves peace and not the increase of a war threat, defense of human life and not destruction by nuclear catastrophe. Following the appeal of the CYL Central Committee and of the National Peace Council published a week ago, youth actions and peace meetings have repeatedly proved the healthy way the young people think and their responsible outlook concerning the most important question of our age. I can state with pleasure that our youth agrees with our policy aimed at having a military balance of power and at maintaining world peace. It is our firm conviction that detente still has no rational alternative and in this spirit the East-West dialogue has to be continued, because the recently developed military tension can be decreased only by political means, through genuine talks. The Hungarian People's Republic, together with its allies, expects that NATO, considering the common interest in European and world peace, will create the conditions for this.

My honored colleague deputies, I propose and ask you to accept the above-mentioned as a statement of the National Assembly. Those who agree with my proposal, please vote by rasing a hand. Thank you. I establish that the National Assembly accepted the statement unequivocally.

Session Ends; Budget Adopted

LD232138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The winter session of the National Assembly has ended. The National Assembly adopted the budget for next year.

NAGY ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT, NEED FOR TALKS

LD241221 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI) -- "The policy of the socialist countries, and their concept of security remain unchanged. We continue to hold the view that the maintenance of peace in Europe and the world is only possible on the basis of equality and equal security, with the maintenance of the military balance of powers", writes Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Janos Nagy in a contribution to Saturday's daily news -- NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN.

"This is the reason why the Hungarian People's Republic endorses the indispensable and moderate Soviet counter-steps announced after the start of American missile deployment. We are firmly convinced that maintenance of the military balance of power is in the interest of all peoples of the world."

The contributor stresses that in the dangerous aftermath of missile deployment Europe "should choose the return to the spirit of Helsinki and the possibility is given. Intensification of elements of tension does not imply that the two alliance systems are irrevocably drifting towards a fatal crisis potentially ending in military convlict as its avoidance is in the fundamental interst of both the socialist and the capitalist countries."

"The European situation and East-West relations are influenced not only by attempts of confrontation of extreme imperialist circles, but also by common or parallel interests. We trust that recent European developments will make the NATO countries reflect and reconsider, a process which will in due time create the conditions of a new period of detente."

Janos Nagy states that "the full programme adopted in Madrid, of numerous meetings and conferences including the highly important 'European conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament' in Stockholm, expressed the determination of the European counties to maintain all-European contacts."

"The promotion of European security and cooperation is one of the key areas of Hungarian foreign policy," states Janos Nagy. Speaking of the European cultural forum to be held in Budapest in the autumn of 1985 he stresses: "As the country that will host the event we intend to make sure that it will be successful and, with the spirit of Helsinki permeating it, it will promote cultural exchange and cooperation between the participating countries." "Hungary seeks to use these possibilities to promote the negotiated settlement of problems that are apt to bring about tension and to maintain economic and other contacts. In this respect our interests coincide with the vital interests of all European peoples.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

AU231409 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] The Presidium of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, with Istavan Szabo presiding, held its last sesssion this year in Budapest on 21 December. Based on the presentation of a written report, the Presidium discussed in detail the experiences of this year and the tasks of the cooperatives for next year. The year 1983 started promisingly. The serious drought affecting the growing period created an unexpected situation in plant cultivation.

Wheat had a relatively good yield in the cooperatives; however, corn had a weak one. The drought caused an output loss of 30 percent in sugar-beet production and 21 percent in potato production. Cattle stock decreased 2 percent on the national level, while hog stock, surpassing the national average, increased 10 percent in the cooperatives. Although supplementary activity increased this year, too, the profit achieved through it, has a decreasing tendency.

Cooperative agriculture could not carry out the target of the people's economy for 1983. According to current price data, the people's economy plan for the cooperatives for 1983 took into consideration an increase of 8-9 percent, but the probably level of increase will be only 1-2 percent.

The marketing possibilities of the cooperatives this year differed from branch to branch. Profiting from the experience of the previous years, the majority of co-operatives adjusted themselves more flexibly to the changes in price and financial indicators and to the market requirements. In spite of this, there were serious problems in marketing apples and sheep, and there was only a gradual, stockpiling marketing of fattened pigs, poultry, eggs, fish, fur animals, leather, wine, and honey.

In the coming week 1,284 cooperatives and 131 agricultural joint ventures are preparing final accounts. The expenses of the agricultural cooperatives increased 10 percent in spite of stepped-up savings, primarily as a result of price increases in industrial materials used in the production process and surplus expenditures due to the drought. The joint profit on a national level of the agricultural cooperatives decreased some 15-20 percent, and even more according to certain accounts.

According to preliminary figures, some 175-180 cooperatives will show losses or a basic deficit. The cooperatives have a deficit of 2 billion forints, with an annual production value of 214 billion forints.

The problems caused by the drought in the course of this year have been eased by central measures, and the cooperatives themselves made efforts to counterbalance the loss according to their possibilities. It is an important interest for the people's economy that the ailing cooperatives be able to prepare adequately for next year, because there will be great need in the future, as previously, for both domestic supply and exports, for wheat, meat, and other products of the agricultural cooperatives.

KURIER VIEWS TRIAL OF DISSIDENT PUBLISHER

AU231536 Vienna KURIER in German 23 Dec 83 p 3

[W.B. report: "Hungary: Brutal Police Officers Remain Scot-Free, but Dissident Gabor Demszky Was Convicted"]

[Text] Hungary is sending a warning signal to its small political opposition. Gabor Demszky, publisher of the underground periodical BESZELO, was given a month's suspended sentence in Budapest Thursday evening. The dissident was charged with having assaulted police officers who were conducting a check. Demszky in turn accused the policemen of having beaten him with rubber truncheons and of having injured him seriously.

During the trial on Thursday the policemen entangled themselves in a web of contradictory statements. It was impossible to prove the injuries allegedly inflicted on them by Demszky, whereas Demszky's injuries were considered "objectively proved." The policemen also admitted to having beaten him. Even though one might have expected an acquittal on this basis, a conviction ensued. Foreign observers of the trial noted that the female judge conducted the hearing in a fair manner but that instructions were given by the court presidium or, also from outside the court, by (the party?) [as published]. Vienna lawyer Eva Maria Berki, who wanted to represent "Amnesty International" and "The League of Human Rights," was not admitted to the court hall, despite intervention by the Austrian Embassy.

HAVASI ON PAST, FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD231341 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1955 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Interview with MSZMP Politburo member Ferenc Havasi by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The last time I called on you in your office you may remember you received me with the words -- when I asked you how you were -- that: There were times when I felt better but even then I was not happy.

[Havasi] Yes.

[Reporter] Are you not oppressed sometimes by these two recent major functions [Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary] because this is a very difficult position; I think it is the most difficult you have had so far.

[Havasi] Well, in fact, they are both difficult. The economy has now come into the limelight because we have undertaken very difficult tasks. To undertake at the same time to reduce the debt; to achieve tolerable inflation and full employment; to maintain the standard of living, these are really four such tasks. I do not think that any country in Europe has undertaken these things. And to keep it up now is very difficult.

[Reporter] Is there a real chance that these four things will be fulfilled?

[Havasi] Well, the thing that is most at risk here is the safeguarding of the standard of living. And if we draw up a league chart then the only thing we can do is to place the foreign trade balance, the maintenance of solvency, in the front rank. If these things are lost then all the rest is invalid.

[Reporter] You know that there was a rumor in Budapest, perhaps a year or two ago, that at times insolvency was only hours away. Was that the case?

[Havasi] It was. In 1982 there were a few very difficult -- so to speak -- days, or a week or two, when, as experts say, clinical death occurred.

[Reporter] We had reached that stage? [Words indistict]

[Havasi] Yes. And we managed. Now the situation is a little more stable. We have restocked our funds a little since then; we can pay continuously and properly. However, we have now reached the stage when the loans we obtained earlier have become due; now we have to start repaying them. And the interest burdens are quite high. Two years ago they were at the peak. They have abated somewhat now but they are still considerably higher -- some six, seven percent -- than usual. And if one has big debts, then of course one has quite a lot of burdens and these have to be repaid.

[Reporter] And 1956 also saw you become a secretary of the party committee?

[Havasi] Yes.

[Reporter] An article about you at that time -- that is in 1956 -- quotes you as having said: Everything collapsed within me; we then came face to face with the criticism of our work. How did it happen, then? How exactly did you feel when everything collapsed within you?

[Havasi] Well, I was convinced that what we were doing in political practice before 1956 was correct, that it had to be done that way, and things had to happen that way.

[Reporter] You never had any doubts about it?

[Havasi] Well, my doubts arose -- and it is interesting that this also happened in my native village -- When I went home one day and a friend of mine related that one in every two peasants was punished in connection with the compulsory deliveries of produce to the state. And that was the first time it occurred to me: How can it be that in our system one of every two peasants is punished, that they find themselves in conflict with the law, something that a respectable person always dreaded. But these were only symptoms, signs that... And at the beginning of 1956 there were more and more such critical voices at the plant meetings, too. People did not agree with things. But what troubled, what concerned us, in fact, was that we would probably be unable to make people accept what was in their interest. And after that, of course, came that certain 20th congress. What we heard there was in point of fact the first indication that there was, after all, something to be criticized in our work.

But then we still felt: Alright, it may be so over there, but things are a little different in our case. And then when the counter-revolution broke out, in my opinion, it was inevitable that the political worker, or party worker, worth his salt had to -- how shall I say -- had to break down, because no one can conceive of a sharper, more merciless judgement than the one that was passed on our work in those days and those weeks. And then we had to deal with, one by one, just what it was that in fact we had not done well. But then of course the intentions of the MSZMP helped in this.

[Reporter] Were you ever actually in any real mortal danger in those days? And what happened to you?

[Havasi] It was a vital matter that at least enough coal be produced to keep the power plants going. What concerned us then was not so much whether there would be enough power for Budapest or not, but that down there in the plants the pumps would stop and then within hours the enterprises would be flooded. And then that would mean terrible losses and damage. So we had to deal with the workers' councils, so that people might be allowed to go in to work. Because it was a forced strike; the overwhelming majority of people stayed at home out of fear; there were armed guards in the pit yards and they did not let them in; they did not let the buses run, and so on and so forth. And then came the Mindszenty speech, on the 3d or the 2nd [of November 1956]. We listened to it. Well, then we knew that... From that emerged a completely unequivocal situation, or picture, that, yes indeed, here we must prepare for the very worst. And then we really had to... And, then the armed men did begin to look for us; Then we had to spend a few nights at houses of various acquaintances, friends.

[Reporter] And now I will ask you two more things: One is, from the position you now hold how to you see the immediate and more distant future? And then I will ask you the same thing in your capacity as a private individual: How do you imagine your own immediate and long-term future?

[Havasi] In my opinion, now, in the economic field, we have to manage within a few years to create an acceptable balance in our international financial relations. The country must possess stable solvency. We will have to start, in a few years' time, to improve the standard of living somewhat. Therefore, the political course, the political economic course, according to which we pull back the reins in the area of distribution, limit supply, this course has to be replaced with a more active, more dynamic political-economic course. Symbolically speaking, if we were able to achieve a balance -- in the opinion of many a fragile balance -- during such a descending branch, then, during an ascending branch we should achieve the same thing, and this in a stable manner.

[Question] Is there a real possibility this?

[Havasi] There is. We must be able to solve this. And taking all things together I consider that we must give priority to the better functioning of the domestic forces. In other words we must improve the country's capacity to produce value, to make it better, to improve it, so that this economy might create better conditions for the population. For this we have to do many things: develop the system of administration, improve the enterprises' possibilities, modernize our system of incentives of material involvement by the individual; many things so that good work, good performance might be recognized, so that we might not be churlish in recognizing knowledge, qualifications. And then these 10 million Hungarians can bring about order. Because there are brains here, there is will here, there is resourcefulness here, there are good intentions. Fortunately, in my opinion, there is now also a proper plitical line about which people can be enthusiastic; they consider it respectable. If there are honest intentions toward people, if we know how to deal with these people, then they will be grateful.

VERESS VIEWS 1984 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR

LD232240 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, December 23 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Peter Veress spoke to MTI about the outcome of Hungarian-Soviet talks and the signing of the 1984 trade protocol.

"Hungarian-Soviet relations have always played a cardinal role in shaping our national economic plans. In the current world economic situation the fact that trade turnover between Hungary and the Soviet Union is to increase and reach 8,600 million roubles in 1984 is particularly important and gives the country a great deal of security.

Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover is expanding at a time when world trade is stagnating or even declining. The increase in reciprocal trade is significant and decisive both from a political and an economic view. The protocol signed in Moscow confirms the remarkable achievements of mutally beneficial economic cooperation achieved under the complex programme of development of the socialist countries' economic integration.

We agreed at the talks to continue to explore areas where cooperation can be expanded.

The pattern of the 8,600 million rouble trade is diverse. Energy, raw materials and engineering products will dominate Hungarian purchases and import items are to include 3,600 tractors, 4,000 lorries, 27,400 cars, 33 million roubles worth of electronic products, 12 million roubles worth of metal processing machines, 17,000 sewing machines, 40,000 refrigerators, bicycles, portable TV sets and vacuum cleaners.

Next year Hungary is to export 7,600 Ikarus buses and 230 million roubles worth of bus components, telecommunication and computer engineering products, ships, floating cranes, farm machines, farm and food products, light industry products. The share of consumer goods is to grow in both countries' deliveries.

The document signed in Moscow provides a firm basis for the planned further development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

HUNGARY-PRC COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD240312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] A session of the Hungarian-Chinese Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee has been held in Budapest. Industrial and agricultural areas offering opportunities for cooperation have been defined by the delegations. The leaders of the delegations, Deputy Industry Minister Andras Gabor and Deputy Engineering Industrial Minister [as heard] Shen Liechu also had a separate meeting. The Chinese deputy minister also had talks with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, and Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM ILO TALKS IN GENEVA

LD241134 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 24 (MTI) -- Today Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), returned from his Geneva talks with Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

PAP VIEWS U.S., NATO OBSTRUCTIONS TO ARMS TALKS

LD232330 WARSAW PAP in English 1432 GMT 23 Dec 83

[By PAP military commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 23 Dec -- One need not be a sharp observer to see the serious disease that holds international life in its grip. But those who think that it originates from the ample and difficult unsolved issues existing in the contemporary world are mistaken. Disputes are not a pathology of international relations, to the contrary -- though it sounds paradoxically -- they are their life-blood. But the pathology of these relations lies in the impossibility of a sensible peaceful settlement of the contentious issues.

The peaceful settlement of difficult issues -- which doubtless include the military parity and arms reduction on the East-West line -- can only take place through dialogue, which is conditioned by the existence of a mechanism of bilateral and multilateral negotiations. The construction of the mechanism cost many years and a great deal of joint efforts: It was built, was functioning and was bringing considerable benefits to international life. Virtually nothing remains from that achievement today. Owing to the policy of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies, the mechanism of detente and disarmament negotiations has fallen to pieces. But the disintegration of the institution of negotiations on checking the arms race and taking practical disarmament steps cannot be reduced only to that what happened in Geneva and Vienna after November 21, 1983 (of course, this does not concern the sources and causes, because they would require taking a long look back in the past).

The Soviet-American negotiations on Euro-strategic weapons, the SALT strategic disarmament dialogue in Geneva, the Vienna talks on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe (between Warsaw Treaty and NATO pact) are not the only victims to Reagan's arrogance on the international arena.

A more penetrating and broader look at the consequences of the adventurist policy leads to a conclusion that the Washington administration often tramples many disarmament treaties and broke off numerous talks on military detente and armaments limitation which held out a promise of success.

Here are some of them:

the negotiations on the total ban on tests with nuclear weapons,

the Soviet-American dialogue on the limitation of deliveries of and trade in conventional weapons,

the Soviet-U.S. talks on the total ban on production and use of chemical weapons,

the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of military activity in the region of the Indian Ocean,

the Soviet-American negotiations on anti-satellite systems.

The SALT-2 treaty has also been undermined eventually and the treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on the limitation of underground testing of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes has never been ratified.

In November and December this year the U.S. Administration and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization caused closing or suspending of activities of three more forums of disarmament talks. The most significant ones for international life and relations: on medium range nuclear weapons in Europe (Geneva) which had been started on October 16, 1980, on strategic nuclear armaments limitation, which date back to 1969 and which have yielded many useful results so far, and on the limitation and reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe (Vienna, the start of negotiations in 1973). After this series of actions spelling gloom for peace, it takes a lot of political hypocrisy and arrogance to speak about the West's striving for disarmament and to call on the East and invite it to enter a disarmament dialogue through the "open" Western door.

In the period when the whole mechanism of negotiations fell to pieces, it proved possible to build and entirely new institution of a detente-and-disarmament dialogue. If there are no changes the decisions of the CSCE Madrid meeting, the European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament -- since this is the institution in question -- will start its debates next January 17 in Stockholm. Will it also fall victim to the adventurist policy of Ronald Reagan's administration and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

FRG'S MERTES' REMARKS ON GERMANS IN PPR VIEWED

LD232358 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Undoubtedly, one can see as a new, negative element in the process of normalization of Polish-West German relations Bonn's groundless claims to extend its own protection over the alleged more than 1 million Germans who live, as the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alois Mertes, defined it, in the area of the Odra and Nysa. Alois Mertes speaks frankly about Bonn's obligation to take under its protection people whom it regards as Germans, and about them being granted the rights of a nationality group. In practice, however, this is a clear example of formal-legal revisionism toward our country, of the usurpation of the right to decide the fate of citizens of another state.

REPORTER TRAVELS IN, EXPRESSES VIEWS ON PRC

AU230753 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17/18 Dec 83 p 6

[Franciszek Nasinski report: "Looking at People's China -- A Step Toward Pragmatism"]

[Excerpts] China has interested me for a long time, but when I arrived in that country all my previous ideas about it were competely demolished when compared with reality. This demolition was a result of the total lack of information about China, which lack is -- mildly speaking -- a result of the far-reaching aloofness that has been a distinctive feature of the relations between China and the European socialist countries for years.

For some time now the situation has begun to change, and I was the first Polish journalist to appear in China in 20 or so years. When I was in China, also the first Polish movie team led by movie director Szmagier arrived in Beijing after 20 years.

I was very curious to know in what shape Chinese farming was and how people lived and worked in the people's communes. However, I came to know that Chinese farming, which was almost 100 percent collectivized until recently, has been made 100 percent private. The people's communes have been liquidated, that is, they are disappearing because the process of liquidation is continuing.

When one has crossed the Sino-Soviet frontier, the country between the railroad depots of Manchuria and Harbin -- an express train traverses this distance in 36 hours -- is a huge grain area. The climate in this region is moderate and the soil good, but water is not too plentiful. It is only south of Beijing all throughout the maritime plain reaching out to Shanghai and Hong Kong that farming is very intensive. Depending on crops, yields are harvested there two or three times yearly, but even two harvests a year produce very favorable economic results, bearing in mind the proportion of outlays to yields. However, cultivations that are "forcibly promoted" produce lower quality yields. This is also true of rice, which is the basic product in the Chinese marketplace.

Let me recall that the PRC was proclaimed on 1 October 1949 and that very soon -- at the beginning of the fifties -- Chinese farming was completely collectivized. Several times I asked the people I met in China how was it possible for them to carry out this collectivization in roughly just 2 years; why were peasants rushing to join the people's communes, and had they been helped in making such decisions.

The answer to my questions always boiled down to a question addressed to me: "Would it have been possible to carry out such structural changes in farming within such a short time without using force?"

All this was capped by the growing contradications of Mao's policy vis-a-vis the USSR and by the failures of the "Great Leap." In the end China was engulfed by the "Cultural Revolution," which was a struggle for power after Mao was gone. This struggle began while Mao was still alive and was actively supported by Mao's wife Chiang Qing, who was a member of the "gang of four." She was condemned to death, but here execution was suspended.

The "Cultural Revolution" was a relatively brief period in China's recorded history of some 4,000 years. However, that revolution was for many people a period of difficult survival. It was a period of destruction in all sectors of political, social, and economic life. Let me recall that the chief of state, Liu Shaoqi, died in prison because of torture. The "Culture Revolution" wrought great damage in farming. Yields continued to go from bad to worse, and China began to experience acute food shortages. Hunger appeared in some regions and even in the agriculturaily richest provinces. The Hungweiping [Red Guards] seized power and control of China, but their influence continued to gradually melt away. The Chinese people had had enough of the insane capers of the Hungweiping and of those who were behind them.

It is significant that when talking with foreigners the Chinese readily discuss this subject and express just such views.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV

LD232340 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received USSR Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev and the minister of agriculture, Valentin Mesyats; the minister of fruits and vegetable farming, Nikolay Kozlov; and the first deputy of the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Leter Paskar.

The talks centered on Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture and the food economy. Those taking part pointed to the existence of great possibilities in this domain and expressed the will to exploit them fully in the interest of both countries.

Also present were: Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Michalek, as well as the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, Aleksandr Aksenov.

PPR, USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PROTOCOL ISSUED

LD231858 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society (TPPR) and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cooperation With Countries Abroad has been signed in Warsaw. It provides for the widening of mutual contacts in all domains. Many trips to the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union to Poland by artistic ensembles and creative groups are planned. Visual arts exhibitions are to be organized. There will more trips to the Soviet Union by youth groups, tourists, and friendship trains than last year.

WARSAW CARRIES MORE ON DISCUSSION OF PRICE RISES

LD231322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Wastefulness and unjustified production cost must not be factors for raising prices. This is one of the statements made during the discussion at a session of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs concerning the proposed price rises. Representatives of national trade union organizations attending the session took a critical attitude toward the variants put forward by the Office of Prices. Reservations concerning both the scale of increases and ways of compensating for the effects they will have were expressed. The representatives strongly spoke up for the interests of the economically weakest groups which are unable to cope with the growing cost of living. Speeding up the third stage of the revaluation of pensions was regarded as a matter of urgency. Trade union members postulate that prices and the long-term directions of price and income policy should be clearly defined. They are opposed to solutions under which prices could become a way of acquiring wealth for individuals. They demand intensified struggle against the new, as it was put, crisis bourgeoise.

Fully aware of the elementary truth that production growth has fundamental significance on the level of prices and on combating inflation, trade union members emphasized that the efforts of workforces must be backed up with consistent implementation of economic reform. In this connection critical assessment was made of those solutions which, on the one hand, make it possible for the costs of mess and wastefulness to be passed on to the consumer and, on the other hand, make initiatives and economical management unprofitable. The majority of participants in the discussion believe that the price increase should be postponed until the results of consultations are fully prepared, that is, until the effect of food price rises on the prices of derived goods and on the level of contracted and regulated prices of manufactured products are made public, and also when the principles of remuneration for next year are known.

Zdzislaw Krasinski, head of the Office of Prices, reported that the results of the opinion poll on price increases will be worked out and published in the first half of January together with the conclusions stemming from the poll.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski also took the floor. He said among other things, that changes in price increases are a difficult matter but are objectively necessary. He also announced that another meeting with trade union representatives will take place in January at which the government stand on the postulates put forward will be presented. The deputy premier wished trade union members a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

MO OFFICIALS' INDICTMENT SENT TO WARSAW

LD231848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Following up the earlier communiques related to the investigation into the death of Grazegorz Przemyk, the voivodship prosecutor in Warsaw has announced that the indictment against the Citizens Militia (MO) officials Irenusz K. and Arkadjusz D., ambulance service employees Michal W. and Jacek Sz., and doctors of the ambulance service Pawel W. and Bronislaw J. has been sent to the voivodship court in Warsaw. The public has been informed about details of this case in earlier communiques, particularly in the report of 7 September this year. Eight volumes of documents have been appended to the indictment. The prosecutor has summoned to the proceedings 56 witnesses, has placed a motion for the reading of the evidence submitted by another 126 witnesses, and has appointed 11 experts who have submitted their views in the course of the investigation. These include two teams of specialists in forensic medicine, surgery, and biomechanics. He has also annexed nine medical and forensic expertises and reports from four investigative experiments and three reconstructions, most of which have been registered on tape or film. In a lengthy review on the indictment, the prosecutor has made a detailed and thorough assessment of the evidence. He stated that the material assembled was diversified, but after its thorough and comprehensive analysis, in the opinion of the prosecution, the indictment of the above-mentioned persons is justified, thus enabling the court to make a final evaluation of the accumulated evidence and to bring to justice those responsible for the death of Grzegorz Przemyk.

917 PEOPLE GRANTED AMNESTY PRIOR TO 24 DECEMBER

LD241422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] By yesterday, 917 people had availed themselves of the amnesty which ensures that they will not be held responsible for political activity undergound which was illegal before the lifting of martial law. All those coming out of hiding, and after complying with formalities, have been released. As is known, the amnesty expires 31 December.

DPA REPORTS AMNESTY FOR 30 POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD251813 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Dec (DPA) -- At the request of the Catholic Church about 30 political prisoners were released in Poland shortly before the holidays. Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp announced this Sunday during a Christmas service in the cathedral in Warsaw. The Church is, however, currently speaking with authorities about the fate of the seven leading members of the banned trade union "Solidarity" and the four founding members of the opposition Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR), who have been detained since the imposition of martial law. It has been learned from usually well-informed sources that the people released at the urging of the Church are mostly workers. They come from various parts of the country. Seven were already sentenced and have been granted amnesty. Around 20 were undergoing investigation in custody and can await their trial in freedom.

Seven leading members of the Patriot Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), which is sponsored by the government, including the well-known agricultural expert Ryszard Manteuffel, the director Kazimierz Dejmek and the publicist Edmund Osmanczyk, have also demanded the release of 11 prominent political prisoners from the Solidarity leadership and KOR.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 23 DEC

AU232029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/12/983 -- A meeting of the State Council, presided over by President Nicolae Ceausescu was held on December 23, 1983.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other executives of central bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] attended the meeting as invited guests.

The State Council debated and endorsed: a decree on the application of the provisions of the single national plan of socio-economic development and the plan of development of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984, measures for the fulfillment of the financial indicators stipulated by the state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984.

Next, the State Council examined and ratified treaties and agreements concluded by Romania with other states. The treaties, agreements, and conventions ratified by the State Council reflect the RCP and Romanian state's policy of further deepening the political, economic, cultural, technico-scientific and other collaboration with all countries, regardless of social system, of taking joint action with these states for the cause of detente, understanding, and peace the world over.

The State Council debated and approved the analyses made by the GNA standing commissions on the application of laws in various fields of activity and a programme of analyses to be made in 1984.

The State Council examined and approved a report by the commission that analyzed how the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications addressed by working people to the State Council in the first half of 1983 were solved as well as a report of the Council of Ministers on how the proposals, intimations, complaints, and applications addressed by working people to central bodies of the state administration in the first half of 1983 were solved.

CEAUSESCU, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU261425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Addis Ababa AGERPRES 26/12/1983 -- An exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People in Ethiopia, was occasioned by Barbu Popescu's presentation of letters of credence as Romania's ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia. The letters were presented to Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the talks the sides laid stress on the decisive part played by the Romanian head of state for the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia and considered that the relations between the Romanian and Ethiopian people, between the two parties and countries, made a good example of international collaboration and cooperation. The sides pointed out the contribution made by President Nicolae Ceausescu to halting the arms race, the nuclear race in particular, as also his intransigent stance as concerns the setting in of principled interstate relations, with no interference in the domestic affairs.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES BALKANS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU232004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/12/1983 -- Continuing the series of articles of the exposition President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered on December 1 at the festive meeting that marked the 65th anniversary of the setting up of the unitary Romanian national state, SCINTEIA of December 23 runs the commentary "Romania -- Active Promoter of the Creation of Nuclear-Free Zones in Europe and All Over the World", which reads inter alia:

Carrying on a broad international activity for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the whole world, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu show steady concern for the setting up of zones free of nuclear weapons, of zones of understanding and collaboration on our continent and other parts of the globe.

The profoundly realistic character of the stance of Socialist Romania, of the proposals advanced by President Nicolae Ceausescu in this highly important domain for the peoples, is proved by the fact that a series of measures were set and understandings were covenanted over the past years on the denuclearization of regions of the globe, reads the Romanian newspaper, stressing that there already exists a treaty on denuclearization of Antarctica, another forbidding the deployment of nuclear weapons on seabeds and ocean floors and one forbidding nuclear weapons in Latin America -- the Tlatelolco Treaty. Concomitantly, the UN General Assembly endorsed many resolutions supporting setting up of denuclearized zones in various regions of the world as well as the "declaration on the denuclearization of Africa."

Of course, this is a promising start which should be expanded, reads SCINTEIA, that cautions that the treaties and agreements achieved cover natural media or territories poorly populated. They do not cover regions with great concentrations of nuclear weapons, such as Europe. And it is obvious that denuclearization is imperative first of all in Europe, the continent where the two world wars burst and that at present concentrates the largest part of the arms and armaments existing throughout the world, the continent that has become the largest nuclear arsenal. Revealing is the attention paid by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the setting up of denuclearized zones, in Europe in particular, that stems precisely from the existing grave situation, considerably worsened by the recent measures that step up nuclear-missile arming through a passage to fielding of new American intermediate-range missiles, which triggered withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Geneva negotiations and announcement of countermeasures.

Reminding that Romania is one of the initiators of the proposal concerning setting up of denuclearized zones in the Balkans and in other regions, SCINTEIA goes on: Turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons, free of foreign military bases -- correlated with other zones in Europe where sustained efforts are being made to build denuclearized zones -- would undoubtedly be of great importance in guaranteeing the security of our continent, with most positive effects on the international political climate in general.

Pointing out that Romania's wish to develop continuously the collaboration with all the countries in the Balkans, the joint actions for peace, for achievement of a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases was reasserted in full conviction by President Nicolae Ceasescu on the occasion of the recent visit of friendship paid to Bucharest by Premier Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic, the commentary adds.

Romania is developing relations of collaboration on multiple planes with all the states in the region, declaring consistently for overcoming of all disputes and for solving problems by way of negotiations, in agreement with the interests of each state, of collaboration and detente in the Balkans. Romania has declared and worked for the organization of multilateral meetings of Balkan states to the end of a continuous development of the collaboration among them, and manifest support to all other initiatives in this respect. She opines that organization of a summit of the states in the region, to discuss ways to strengthen confidence and collaboration in the Balkans, would be very useful and go down as an important positive act in the life of the whole continent.

In conclusion SCINTEIA reads: In Romania's conception and in that of the Romanian head of state, the sustained efforts made for creation of widest zones free of nuclear weapons is part and parcel of general struggle waged for removal of the nuclear danger from the continent, means steps taken towards turning the whole Europe into a region free of any nuclear weapons.

CHEORGHIU DELIVERS PAPER ON ROMANIAN UNITY

AU261505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1352 GMT 26 Dec 83

["Press Articles: 'International Reverberation of Romanian People's Struggle for National Unity and Independence' -- Paper Delivered by Mihnea Gheorghiu, member of the CC of the RCP, President of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, at the Scientific Session Devoted to the Building of the Romanian Unitary National State on November 26 -- December 25 issue of SCINTEIA: (Excerpts)" -- AGREPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/12/1983 -- The home and foreign policy of the promoters of the Romanians' national unity and independence was certainly reflected in the judgment of foreign observers. Both the century-old struggle preparing it and the great union of 1918 proper were mirrored in the historiography, political documents and foreign press correctly and objectively when the diplomatic strings were not poole [as received] -- sometimes rudely -- in order to distort the truth and damage the deserved international reverberation. By no means do we intend to "exchange balls" here with the slanders, either past or present, of Romania's history, since they know that we know what all this is aimed at: the amount and quality of the arguments of historical truth have long since reached an ample volume of certainties apt to completely and definitively answer the real as well as the false problems of the continent's history...

In today's political conditions, any honest retrospective of the event we are celebrating will stress the fact that the historical act of December 1, 1918 was the outcome of the whole Romanian people's struggle, the action of the popular mass in Romania and of the Romanians in the Romanian territories still under foreign domination, going down as an essential part of the movement of the peoples in central, eastern, and south-eastern Europe for the formation or completion of the national states...

Evoking the autochthonous attachment to the land, a document of 1542 recording a foreigner's notice (Martinuzzi's letter to the bishop of Kalossa) attests to this unquestionable truth: "The Transylvanians think since old ages to disjoin from this Kingdom of Hungary and live after Moldavia's and Walachia's example, and they will not hesitate to take this step."

The union accomplished by Michael the Brave was understood and explained by many foreigners as "a redemption" of Dacia, as a Romanian state made up by the Romanian people. Saxon chronicler Johann Filstich says that "this prince, like none of his forerunners, was revered as the only ruler of old Dacia and of the three Romanian countries." Stirring profound reverberation in the then historiography, the revolution of Horea who was said to want to proclaim himself "Rex Daciae," arrested also the attention of European diplomacy, culture, and arts of two centuries ago. Even before the 1848-1849 revolution started in the Romanian principalities, publicist Hyppolyte Desprez wrote about the Romanians: "This maimed people makes already now a single body and the wide territory covered by it in its unity is called Romania, if not in the language of the treaties, at least in that of patriotism."

An important moment of the Transylvanian Romanians' national struggle in the period between the 1848 revolution and the 1918 union was, as is known, the Memorandum Movement. That ample, mass struggle of the Romanians enjoyed warm and impressive empathy, live moral support with the broadest quarters of public opinion in Europe. An important politician, Clemenceau, stressed already at that time that the Transylvanian Romanians could no longer be prevented from attaining their righteous aspiration after the union with the country.

But even the Memorandum Movement that was met with persecution and years of jail, proved that it was not by means of petitions and memoires that a literally intolerable situation could be solved. The result of the firm action, of the mobilization of public opinion and organization of all Romanians' joint struggle was the final triumph and the recognition of the just national claim, subsequently confirmed by the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with all states.

The English-language press on various meridians of the world published on November 6, 1918 a communique released by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, saying that the United States Government promised that through its influence Romania will be given every assistance to regain her just political and territorial rights at the general peace conference and that Romania always hoped for a union with her brothers in Transylvania that were kept within the frontiers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire...

On November 18, 1918, J.A. Balfour, foreign minister of Great Britain, wrote to Take Ionescu, president of the National Council of Romanian Unity, that the British Government would give its full empathy and support to the general principle of Romanian unity at the future peace congress. On November 22, 1918, Sidney Somino, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, sent an official letter to the National Council of Romanian Unity, expressing "the Italian Government's profound empathy for the Romanian people's just and legitimate aspirations."

The international public opinion unanimously backed the Romanian cause because the Romanians freely and fully exerted the people's imprescriptible right to self-determination, a fundamental political principle articulated by V.I. Lenin on revolutionary and socialist grounds, and backed by President Woodrow Wilson from the positions of the bourgeois democracy of that time.

On June 4, 1920, the peace treaty was signed by the allied and associated powers on one side and by Hungary on the other side, two years after de facto union achieved by the Romanian nation.

Answering certain objections of the Hungarian delegation referring to the establishment of borders, the peace conference organized an investigation "on the spot."

A joint commission made up of French, British, Italian, and American representatives and by Romanian and Hungarian representatives as well, was to check the enthnographic situation. It confirmed the correctness of the borders set by treaties. So, Alexandre Millerand, president of France and chairman of the Supreme Council stated that the Trianon Treaty was a serious and consistent document. Millerand said that account was taken "of the peoples' will expressed in October-December 1918, when the double monarchy collapsed, and when long oppressed peoples united with their brothers: Italians, Romanians, Yugoslavs, Czechs". Those crucial events in the European and world history coincided with the fall of the Tsarist empire and the liberation of peoples that would afterwards build a new world free of any exploitation.

In those decisive years and in the following decade Romania's political and diplomatic struggle for the consolidation of peace in Europe, against revisionism and fascist revanche, that was threatening the integrity of our homeland's and of other neighbour countries' borders, was led by Nicolae Titulescu most competently, registering achievements and successes acknowledged worldwide.

Years passed, the Hitlerite terror broke loose, the Second World War broke out and its aftermath is threatening nowadays with a devastating third world war. The Romanian people has succeeded in winning the place it deserves, in voicing its option and making its rich and original contribution to grasping the sense of the contemporary epoch, but also to finding the ways and means conducive to the improvement of the international climate, to detente, peace and cooperation among peoples.

Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausecu's dynamic and consistent foreign activity is known and respected everywhere, being a new and powerful presence in the world consciousness, as this activity throws into prominence the peoples' resolve to live free in their countries, to assert their independence and sovereignty as one of the features of modern social and historic development.

BRIEFS

CONTACTS WITH MOROCCAN PARTY -- Rabat AGERPRES 7/12/1983 -- Messages of salute were exchanged in Rabat between the general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceasescu, and the first secretary of the Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires (USFP) of Morocco, Abderrahim Bouabid [spelling as received], during an interview between Cornel Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, and members of the USFP Political Bureau. During the interview, high appreciation was expressed of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and initiatives in support of peace, disarmament, international security, detente, and collaboration in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 7 Dec 83 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PCI'S ENRICO BERLINGUER

Holds Talks With Markovic

LD221751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today talks began between Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Taking part in the talks were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and on the Italian side, Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Foreign Section in the Central Committee International Affairs Department.

In an atmosphere of openness, friendliness, and mutual understanding, which characterizes the traditionally close relations of the LCY and PCI, Markovic and Berlinguer exchanged information and views on the international situation and questions of the relations in the workers' movement in the world. Great concern was expressed at the negative trends in international relations. Both sides assessed that the main cause of the exacerbated international situation lies in the confrontation of the great powers and blocs, the arms race, and the deepening gulf between the developed and developing countries.

The present situation calls for increased involvement of the broadest circles of peace-loving, progressive, and democratic forces in the struggle to end the arms race, democratize interantional political and economic relations, and resolve all conflicts by peaceful means. Only in this way, and not by increasing the military and ideological confrontation of the great powers and blocs, is it possible to preserve peace and strengthen security, and to promote the equitable and comprehensive cooperation of all countries and nations. In this connection special reference was made to the important role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Information on the latest initiatives of the PCI and of Enrico Berlinguer himself aimed at ridding Europe of the threat of war posed by the increasing nuclear rivalry of the great powers was received with attention and understanding. On the Yugoslav side a positive attitude was expressed toward this initiative and it was stressed that our country and the LCY are developing broad international, bilateral, and multilateral activity aimed at strengthening peace and equitable international cooperation, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement, in the United Nations, the CSCE, and other international negotiating forums. The LCY has a positive attitude toward all proposals and initiatives that might lead to an end to the arms race and to the limitation and reduction of weapons -- that is, toward detente.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in the Middle East and Mediterranean. It was established that identical views are held on the causes of the present dangerous situation in this area and on the ways to overcome it. The importance of resolving the Palestinian question and the situation in Lebanon was stressed, because this would regulate conditions in that part of the world. It was noted that the preparations for the fifth conference of the parties and movements of progressive and socialist orientation in the Mediterranean countries, to be held next year in Yugoslavia, are important for the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Attends Dinner by Markovic

LD222304 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2001 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Belgarde 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given a formal dinner honoring Enrico Berliguer, secretary-general of the PCI, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The dinner was attended by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dobrivoje Vidic and Dr Dusan Dragosavac, members of the Presidium; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of SAWPY Federal Conference and the LCY Central Committee; and by Ivan Stambolic, president of the City Committee of the Belgrade LC Organization. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, Markovic and Berlinguer exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion.

Received by Spiljak

LD221525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- In the White Palace today Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, who arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The two sides had a broad exchange of views on the most topical international questions in a friendly atmosphere. Spiljak and Berlinguer expressed their mutual interest in halting the arms race and the confrontation of the great powers. In this connection, full agreement was reached on the need to make every effort to overcome current international tensions to which, in the judgement of the two sides, the conference on disarmament to be held in Stockholm can contribute. Berlinguer informed Spiljak of his initiatives for creating conditions for the renewal of international dialogue. For his part Spiljak spoke at length on the activities of nonaligned countries and their efforts to seek a way our of the present crisis in the world, particularly emphasizing Yugoslavia's readiness to support any efforts that would contribute to this. During the talks particular mention was made of the mutual satisfaction with the positive development of relations between the two neighboring countries.

Following the talks, President of the SFRY Assembly Mika Spiljak arranged a luncheon for Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI. Present at the luncheon on the Yugoslav side were Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Miljan Komatina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Italian side were Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI's Central Committee and head of the Foreign Section in the Central Committee's International Affairs Department, and other (?officials). Italian Ambassador to the SFRY Pietro Calamia was also present at the luncheon.

Answers Journalists' Questions

LD231955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade: 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI; and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have assessed that cooperation between the two parties is characterized by traditional relations of close friendship, full understanding and a high degree of concurrence. This was reaffirmed in the talks held over the last few days in Belgrade.

At a joint news conference, held in the Sava Center in Belgrade, they informed domestic and foreign journalists about the content and results of the 3-day talks, which, they said, were mainly centered on seeking a way out of the present exacerbated international situation, particularly following the break-down in the Geneva talks and the increased bloc confrontation. In this context, special mention was made of the intiatives of the PCI to halt the process of confrontation and create conditions for the renewal of a dialogue between the two great powers, and to halt missile armament.

In separate statements on their assessment of the talks, Berlinguer specified that the aim of his party's intitiative is to encourage unilateral, but positive decisions of the superpowers and two blocs, for example, that the United States should block further deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and that USSR should halt its countermeasures -- the deployment of missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia -- which is decided on after the breakdown of the Geneva talks. These would be preconditions for a return to the path of dialogue, Berlinguer said, adding that he put forward this idea in Bucharest and Berlin and that he is to have meetings with leading politicians of several West European countries.

The LCY, Dragoslav Markovic said, welcomes the PCI initiative and all initiatives which contribute to peace.

We have established an identity of views both in our assessment of the present difficult international situation and with regard to the causes which have led to this, based mainly on bloc confrontation. We have also agreed on the ways out of the present crisis. We consider that the situation is such, Markovic said, that it calls for the involvement of all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces and the broadest international public. We have said that the LCY and PCI, each in its own way, should and can contribute to the preservation of peace. The world has no alternative to the relaxation of tension and respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence, Markovic said.

Replying to a large number of questions, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the secretary general of the PCI emphasized the particular importance which the Stockholm disarmament conference could have as a start of a return to dialogue, not just between the two blocs but much more widely, and this means a return to the process of detente in the world. In answer to a journalists' question, Markovic expressed the conviction that the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe will make a multifaceted contribution to the success of the Stockholm conference. Their role was indeed remarked and esteemed at the Madrid CSCE.

Berlinguer and Markovic underlined that the two parties have an identical view on the Near East crisis. Expressing concern at the fact that the interests of the great powers are in conflict in this region, they emphasized that the LCY and PCI give positive support to the PLO and its leadership. Having underlined that Arab unity is of great significance in overcoming the crisis, they expressed the conviction that the involvement of all progressive forces is essential to achieve that goal.

In answer to a question regarding the rumors of preparations for an international conference of communist and workers' parties, Berlinguer and Markovic said that no formal porposal exists in this regard. Even if a conference does come about, Berlinguer said, we will not take part. Markovic, for his part, empahsized that the communist movement lives in differences, and is able to do so. This is the achievement of the movement's development, not a minus. We are against a conference as an institution.

We advocate, Berlinguer and Markovic underlined, the broadest cooperation between socialist, democratic, and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

In answer to a journalists' question, Berlinguer said that there had been talk of him going to Moscow in connection with the present PCI initiative. The representatives of the two parties concurred that in principle meetings with leading personalities of the CPSU and USSR could come about, when it is considered that they might be of use; in such an event talks about the time and content of a visit would be held. The secretary general of the PCI and the presidents of the LCY Central Committee Presidium gave a positive evaluation of relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, expressing the conviction that the two parties can continue in the future to make a great contribution to this, just as they have in the past.

Concludes Talks

LD231529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- The talks between Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the PCI, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee, ended today. Taking part in the talks were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and on the Italian side, Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Foreign Section of the Central Committee International Affairs Department. Markovic spoke about the activity of the LCY in the domestic sphere, particularly the efforts to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization. He emphasized that the working class and working people of our country are determined to further develop the system of socialist, self-managing democracy as one of the basic achievements of our revolution and the irreplaceable foundation for our overall development and for surmounting the difficulties with which we are faced. In this way the independent international position of our country, which consistently pursues a policy of nonalignment, will be strengthened.

Berlinguer spoke about Italy's domestic (?policies). Views were exchanged on current questions of the development of relations in the world labor movement and about relations between the developed and developing countries. The interlocutors highly evaluated the development of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and PCI. Both sides will continue to actively encourage these processes. During the talks the need and mutual interest was expressed in even more successful development of the political, economic and overall good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy and the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Departs 23 Dec

LD231544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, left Belgrade today. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Pietro Calamia, Italian ambassador to the SFRY, was also present at the farewell.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY LEADER

AU231036 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Valerio Zanone, secretary general of the Liberal Party of the Republic of Italy, who is staying in our country as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In cordial and frank talks, in which Vincenzo Betiza, deputy in the Italian parliament, also took part, special attention was paid to the relations and possibilities of further advancement of all aspects of bilateral cooperation between Italy and the SFRY.

REPORTAGE ON MOJSOV EGYPT, MIDDLE EAST VISIT

Interview on Cairo Talks

LD222152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- Just before leaving for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave an interview today to Cairo radio diplomatic editor (Hamdi Gokhar). Making an assessment of his 3-day official visit to Egypt, the head of the Yugoslav diplomacy said that it had been very successful and that in the talks with President Mubarak, Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din, and his host, Butrus Ghali, quite a number of new ideas were put forward, the realization of which should speed up the expansion of cooperation in every sphere.

Apart from bilateral issues, in our talks we emphasized the international situation with particular reference to the Middle East crisis which is at the focus of interest of the world public, Mojsov said.

Replying to the question about the role of Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries in resolving the Middle East crisis, Mojsov said: "Non-aligned countries do not use the language of arms. They are a moral factor which exerts its influence on international relations. We hope to witness soon other, fresh initiatives by nonaligned countries. However, we believe that to resolve the Middle East crisis, it is very important to ensure Arab togetherness."

In the words of the head of Yugoslav diplomacy, all other factors on the international scene should also be included in resolving this crisis.

At the end of his interview, Lazar Mojsov made a positive assessment of the contacts so far between Yugoslav and Egyptian statesmen and he stressed that this represented an encouragement to the promotion of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries. As regards the visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Egypt, Mojsov said that the date had not yet been set but that the invitation which the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had extended on his last visit to Yugoslavia still stood.

Visits North Yemen

LD232040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, December 23 (TANJUG) -- Ending his one-day visit to North Yemen, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Friday, warned of the great danger posed by the absence of a solution to the Palestinian question.

In his press statement in Sana'a, Mojsov said that the situation in the Middle East and the expansion of ties between Yugoslavia and North Yemen were the subjects of his talks with his host Dr Ahmad Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik al-Asbahi. The Yugoslav foreign secretary stated satisfaction with the talks in Sana'a and expressed the hope that they would contribute to the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

Lazar Mojsov left from Sana'a for Aden on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Meets With PDRY President

LD251034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY and general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, received Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday and had a (?lengthy), friendly discussion with him.

They assessed that the whole world, and in particular the Middle East and Gulf region, is in a state of serious crisis and tension, which could lead to the outbreak of new conflicts, the spread of conflagration, and its development into large-scale war. It was particularly emphasized that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a lasting and complete solution to the Palestinian problem. It was stressed that it is essential in the present Middle East situation to maintain the unity of the PLO and thus to strengthen its international position and respect.

The Arab countries and the Palestinian people can only oppose the aggressive expansionist policies of Israel through united action and only in this way can peace be achieved in the Middle East.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Lazar Mojsov also discussed bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PDRY. They assessed that there are great oportunities for (?developing) comprehensive, economic relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries.

Concludes Tour 26 Dec

LD262202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned this evening to Belgrade, following his official visits to the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The federal secretary also paid working visits to the Yemen Arab Republic and to Kuwait.

On his way back to Belgrade, Lazar Mojsov stopped at the airport in Amman where he had a meeting with prominent Jordanian political figures.

During these visits to the countries of the Arab east, Lazar Mojsov talked with statesmen and politicians of these friendly and nonaligned countries. The greatest attention in these talks was devoted to the development of bilateral realtions, and in particular to the expansion of economic cooperation.

The exchange of views also embraced the discussion of the present political situation in the region as well as other current international issues. These meetings also made possible a broader exchange of views on the activity of nonaligned countries to overcome the present international tension and improve general political and economic circumstances in the world.

At Belgrade Surcin airport, Lazar Mojsov was welcomed and greeted by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

BILIC LEAVES FOR INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSION

LD250014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Calcutta where he will attend the session of the Indian National Congress.

He was seen off by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and J.R. Hiremath, Indian ambassador to the SFRY.

PRC DAILY INTERVIEWS MOJSOV ON WORLD SITUATION

LD221415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG) -- "The focus of Yugoslavia's activity as a nonaligned socialist country has been based this year, as in the past, on the priority strategic orientation of solving key international issues through peace and creating conditions for free and secure development of all nations and countries, regardless of their size, level of development, or social system."

This was stated, among other things, by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview to the Chinese daily RENMIN RIBAO and Radio Beijing.

Replying to a question about the strategic focus of Yugoslavia's activity this year, Lazar Mojsov added: "On the basis of the original principles of nonalignment as an independent factor in international relations, we are taking active part in all actions by nonaligned relations, we are taking active part in all actions by nonaligned countires and those of the United Nations, the CSCE and the work of other international bodies. Yugoslavia fully contributed to the successful results of the seventh conference of heads of state or governments of nonaligned countries in Delhi and concentrated its efforts on applying the conclusions at international level and ways for overcoming the present unfavorable situation in the world."

The federal secretary also recalled that our country has started its own initiatives and supported other countries' initiatives to halt or limit the arms race. Special attention has been paid to solving international economic problems. As host of the sixth UNCTAD session, Yugoslavia endeavored to achieve substantive dialogue between the developed and developing countries, Mojsov said.

According to the federal secretary, Yugoslavia also made great efforts to solve crisis spots on the basis of realizing the legitimate aspirations of nations to free themselves from foreign and colonial domination. In this context, special attention was paid to solving the Palestinian national question.

In the interview with the leading Chinese daily and with Radio Beijing, Lazar Mojsov also dealt with the present situation in international relations, saying, among other things:

"I have to note that in 1983, unfortunately, there was a further deterioration in international political and economic relations and an intensified bloc rivalry in many spheres in the world, including Europe, which had for a long time lived in a kind of stability. This is manifested in, among other things, the unprecedented upsurge in the arms race, the so-called missile crisis in Europe, and the cessation of talks between the United States and the USSR on limiting and controlling arms. This places a dangerous burden on international relations as whole and sets the tone for the development of the situation in Europe, where there is the greatest concentration of all kinds of weapons."

Asked for his view on the most important activities of nonaligned countries following the seventh summit in Delhi, Lazar Mojsov siad the Nonaligned Movement has retained its dynamism and initiative in its activity, which is oriented toward solving the most acute world issues in cooperation with everyone working for the same goals.

"Among the actions of the Nonaligned Movement, carried out during this period, the meeting of heads of state and government of UN members, which took place at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly on the initiative of the seventh summit, stands out in view of its importance," Mojsov said.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also pointed to the fact that nonaligned countries have paid great attention to examining the Middle East problem and those of southwest and Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean, Central America and other crisis areas.

Assessing Yugoslav-Chinese relations, Lazar Mojsov said, among other things:

"Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC is exceptionally intensive in all spheres. Our relations are characterized by a high degree of friendship and mutual respect."

Mojsov then stressed that the exchange of top-level visits, particularly the visit to Yugoslavia by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, has contributed to better mutual familiarization, understanding, and cooperation.

"We are in a common search for new solutions for socialist development which have been verified in practice," the federal secretary for foreign affairs concluded.

ZAGREB DAILY ATTACKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

AU231324 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 83 Weekly Supplement pp 4-5 Frames"]

[Excerpts] What do Amnesty International and the International Committee to Aid Democratic Dissidents in Yugoslavia want? And what to do other so-called humanitarian organizations and institutions want, those programmed duty loudmouths of falsely conjured-up independent origin, who always -- we know the rules by now -- appear in public at the hint of some Western circles and kitchens, well known to us, but most frequently of the secret services, because it is at their manger that they have been amply feeding and fattening themselves for years?

Amnesty International has succeeded in gathering prominent personalities from many countires (writers, artists, scientists, journalists, and others) on humanitarian principles and in the struggle for human rights. A large number of them jointed this organization with the best intentions and out of humanitarian motives, but some who have a decisive influence on the formation of public opinion in their countries have joined the organization for quite different motives. Regardless of all this -- the official positions taken in its documents and some actions it conducted in Chile and other countries where dictatorial regimes are in power -- Amnesty International nevertheless is adopting bourgeois positions and in essence an anticommunist nature. Its actions are often directed at undermining the constitutional order in some countries whose sociopolitical system does not fit in the global strategic aims of NATO, and especially the United States. It endeavors to achieve this by inciting and supporting dissidents, organizing propaganda actions, and by means of various psychological pressures.

In recent years, the majority of its actions, campaigns, and interventions all over the world, and also against Yugoslavia, have been assuming more and more of a subversive nature and have become direct interference in the internal systems of the several countries. In order to cover up such orientation at least to some extent, Amnesty International from time to time takes actions against states in which rightist regimes are in power. However, the screen is too transparent to hide its true intentions.

Since its foundation, Amnesty International has been developing its activities in Yugoslavia, too, especially in the early 70's. Since then, the actions have been more and more frequent, elaborately planned, and organized. It took up and carried out its biggest campaigns, interventions, and pressures precisely at times when our society was settling accounts with counterrevolutionary groups and individuals, chiefly of bourgeois persuasion. Considering that such an approach was conspicuous, and in order to mask its real intentions to some extent, it undertook similar actions also when we were settling accounts with the hostile activities of groups and individuals who acted from bureaucratic-statist positions.

Along with its headquarters in London, practically all the national sections were included in this campaign in Yugoslavia. As part of these actions and pressures, sociopolitical organizations regularly received protest letters and amnesty requests for practically every citizen of ours who was tried for political criminal acts, regardless of whether it was hostile propaganda or terrorist activities. In this context one must of course consider the activities of individuals from the ranks of hostile emigres who are appearing in conjunction with Amnesty International representatives when this is in the mutual interest. It is therefore no accident that Amnesty International directed its actions also in "aid" of persons who were tried in Yugoslavia for terrorism. It is precisely these activities of Amnesty International that clearly indicate the fact that its work is very often contrary to its official platform.

Our country had very poor experience with this organization from the very beginning. Therefore, in order to combat incorrect, malicious, and tendentious reports on trials in our country, representatives of this organization were permitted to attend some of the trials personally. However, misusing the fact that they could personally convince themselves about the lawful procedures of our juridical organs, they always wrote about these trials in an extremely unobjective and tendentious way. It was never happened that any of these reports conceded to our court that it acted properly in handing down a sentence for notorious criminal activities. In addition, in a great majority of cases, Amnesty International -- which is declared to be a humanitarian organization -- does not defend people and their integrity but their hostile acts. This of course indicates in a reliable way the true character of the activities of this organization.

The activities of Amnesty International in Yugoslavia are in essence hostile; it encourages, supports, and aids groups and individuals who work against the system set by the constitution. In addition, some national sections of this organization attempt to set bases in our country, through which they endeavor to collect not only data about individuals convicted of hostile activities but also data in which the intelligence services of some Western countries show interest. For this purpose they most frequently get in touch with the families of the convicts, foreign journalists accredited in Yugoslavia, and lately with clergymen of all faiths. Under the cover of interests in the living and working conditions of political convicts in Yugoslavia, Amnesty International often collects data that have nothing in common with its basic activities.

The activities of the International Committee to Aid Democracy Dissidents in Yugoslavia are almost identical. In its so-called introductory leaflet of March 1980, its executive secretary, Catherine A. Fitzpatrick, explains the tasks of the committee, saying: "The task of the committee is to enable the writers, scientists, journalists, and generally all the persons in Yugoslavia who for political and ideological reasons have no opportunity to do so in their country, to publish their work in the world press and to facilitate their cooperation with scientific publications, research programs, and international conferences and symposia..."

Milovan Djilas, Franjo Tudjman, and Mihailo Mihailov are names appearing in the letterheads listing the functions of this committee. The bulletin of the committee deals with the life and work of extremist emigres from Yugoslavia, particularly the so-called emigre intelligentsia (Aleksa Djilas, Vane Ivanovic, and others), but devotes most of it space to events in Yugoslavia: political prisoners, their life in prison, new convictions, and "evidence" about their innocence (Vjenceslav Cizek, Marko Veselica, Gojko Djogo, Milorad Novakovic, and others). Perhaps even this short list is sufficent to show what actually is the background of all this information.

With the introduction of the doctrine of special war, these groups and individuals -- we know it well -- have obtained a quite definite place in all the subversive plans against Yugoslavia. Therefore we keep an eye on them, if you will. We keep an eye on them and their "protector"; we will not allow these "protectors" nor their "gray eminences" to roam the country and to weave their intelligence nets. After all, one knows where how all this will end.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT ATTACKS PRISTINA COMMENTARY

AU242134 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] The Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at its session yesterday discussed a report on the Pristina Radio-Television commentary aired on 13 and 14 December, and reprinted in RILINDJA on 15 December -- part of the commentary was also carried by us -- which reacted to the speech by Vojislav Micovic, president of the Republican Committee for Information and member of the Executive Council of Serbia, at a session of the Information Commission of the Central Committee of the Serbia LC at the end of October 1983. Micovic is a member of the said commission.

The Executive Council of Serbia expressed the view that the commentary published in these organs, because of its political tone, the positions advanced in it, as well as the manner of their presentation, exceeds the boundaries of usual public polemics with the views of a personage, and that it contains unsupported allegations and political insinuations against the person of Comrade Micovic as a member of the Serbian Executive Council.

The Council noted that the commentary interpreted the sense of Comrade Micovic's speech in a professionally and politically unfair manner, for neither the whole of his speech nor individual quotations give any basis for the assessments alleged.

In the opinion of the Serbian Executive Council, such commentaries do not make a positive contribution to the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo or to the engagement of all the progressive forces of society in the implementation of the tasks and conclusions of the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee on the realization of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo.

KLEMENCIC APPOINTED NEW FINANCE MINISTER

LD261456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 26 (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Klemencic, 44, the outgoing deputy premier of the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, today, Monday, became Yugoslavia's new minister of finance. In the assembly, he took his oath before assuming his new duties.

For full ten years, from 1963 through 1973, Klemencic was one of the closest associates of the now late Yugoslav politican and theoretician, Edvard Kardelj. The new finance minister has worked in the field of economic policy for the most part so far. He took part in drawing up several most important Yugoslav laws.

Klemencic's predecessor in office, Joze Florijancic, was relieved of his post at a proposal by Milka Planinc, Yugoslav federal premier. His stepping down was announced in advance and officially explained by "fully private reasons." Florijancic now fills the post of president of Slovenia's Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy.